

the years crack was introduced. In fact, violent crime went up 37 percent in 1990 and aggravated assaults increased 43 percent. Because of crack cocaine, more teens in this country now die of gunshot wounds than all natural causes combined.

The Congress, in the 1980's, reacted properly to the crack epidemic gripping vulnerable inner-city communities. We saw the destruction wrought on entire communities by this cheap and highly addictive form of cocaine. This time President Clinton did the right thing and decided that crack offenses ought to be punished more severely than powder offenses because of the increased violence and crime associated with crack.

#### TRIBUTE TO SENECA COUNTY 4-H CAMP

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 1, 1995*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a group of volunteers who unselfishly contributed their talents to the Seneca County, Ohio 4-H Camp this past August.

The time and effort required to run a successful 4-H camp is immense. The staff and senior counselors worked long hours and made great sacrifices for the benefit of the community. In particular I would like to recognize senior counselors Joann Piper, Kim Reinhart, Holly Wright, Melissa Lambert, Mike Rainey, and Jeremy Harrison and staff members Ann Golden, Cathy Margraf, Brad Boes and Christa Gittinger. Together they created an exceptional educational opportunity for Seneca County.

I have often spoken to my colleagues here in the House of Representatives about the strength of character that can be found in the cities of northwest Ohio. A strong 4-H club is a source of deserved pride for those who participate and is an invaluable part of the community.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring these individuals for their efforts and commending them on the wonderful example they have set for others.

#### TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM GUARINELLO

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 1, 1995*

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, tonight, Wednesday, November 1, 1995, a special event will take place in New York City. Mr. Guarinello, a Brooklyn resident, is celebrating his 25 years of service with HeartShare.

Mr. Guarinello is responsible for current HeartShare services and new program development. He works with city, State, and Federal officer, voluntary agencies, and community organizations in making services available and accessible to people in need of help. Under his leadership HeartShare has been accredited by the Council on Accreditation of Services for Families and Children, Inc. This highly respected rank is held by less than 10

agencies in New York City, and only about 650 organizations in the United States and Canada.

In addition to his executive role with HeartShare, Mr. Guarinello is chairman of Brooklyn's Community Board 11. He volunteers his leadership experience to many organizations, including the Interagency Council of Developmental Disabilities Agencies; Brooklyn Boro Wide Council; New York State Council of Voluntary Family and Child Care Agencies; National Conference of Catholic Charities; and National Council of Family Relations.

He is a frequent speaker on urban family issues before civic and business groups, and colleges and universities. He has often been interviewed by the media on children and family developments, including a feature by Crain's New York Business.

Mr. Guarinello is a graduate of The Institute for Not-for-Profit Management, Graduate School of Business at Columbia University, and was awarded a Certificate of Completion in Financial Management from the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. He received an A.A. in Psychology from St. Francis College, and an M.S. degree in Counseling Psychology from Southeastern University.

Mr. Guarinello has made great contributions to his community and our country. His civic-minded approach has added to a better quality of life in our neighborhoods. Together, with the Board of Directors, staff, clients, friends, and family, I congratulate Mr. Guarinello for his 25 years of service and dedication to the Brooklyn community.

#### TRIBUTE TO CARMEN A. PACHECO

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 1, 1995*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to introduce to my colleagues, Carmen A. Pacheco, a native of Brooklyn. She is the founding member of Pacheco & Lugo, Attorneys at Law, the first Hispanic women-owned law firm in New York.

Ms. Pacheco has an impressive academic portfolio. She received her law degree from St. John's University School of Law, and her bachelor's degree from City University of New York.

Her varied professional career includes work as an attorney on Wall Street. Ms. Pacheco has amassed considerable expertise by providing corporate services to multimillion and billion dollar companies such as Transamerica, and the United States Trust Company of New York to name a few. Carmen is a multitasking professional who takes immense pride in her work.

Ms. Pacheco has been lauded for her professional and community work. She is active in the New York State Bar Executive Committee Association on Federal and Commercial Litigation. She is also a member of the Puerto Rican Bar Association, and the Hispanic National Bar Association. It is my distinct honor to recognize Ms. Pacheco for her sterling contributions.

#### INCOME INEQUALITY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 1, 1995*

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I am inserting my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 1, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### INCOME INEQUALITY IN AMERICA

Over the past several years it has become clear that we have an economy in which income inequality has been worsening—the rich in America have been getting richer and the poor have been getting poorer. The figures are worrisome, but what is even more worrisome is that the current budget proposals moving through Congress would aggravate this trend.

#### GROWING INEQUALITY

Certainly there is nothing wrong with some people making more than others based upon different levels of work and skill. But in recent years the U.S. has become one of the most, if not the most, economically stratified of all the industrialized nations. The gap between the rich and the poor in the U.S. is well above that in Canada and Britain and twice as bad as in Germany.

After years of little change, income inequality since the 1970s has gotten progressively worse. Those in the bottom fifth have seen no improvement at all; indeed their real family income is slightly lower than it was 25 years ago. A recent study found that a larger proportion of children in the U.S. are poor than in the other industrialized nations. Meanwhile, people at the top have done very well. More than three-quarters of the additional income generated during the 1980s went to the top 20% of families. The top fifth now receives half of total household income, a record high. Twenty years ago, for example, a corporate CEO's income was 35 times greater than his average worker's income; today it is 150 times greater.

Many factors may have been involved in this trend of growing income inequality—technology in the workplace, lagging productivity, changing labor markets, international trade, the 1980s tax cuts for well-to-do Americans, and the rise in the stock market—and we can debate which of these factors are the most important. But what is beyond debate is whether this basic shift has occurred.

#### GINGRICH BUDGET PROPOSALS

Yet against this backdrop the budget plan put forward by House Speaker Newt Gingrich would make this trend worse—giving more to the rich and taking away more from moderate-income Americans.

The majority of the Gingrich tax cuts would go to families making over \$100,000 a year. His tax plan, for example, makes deep cuts in capital gains taxes for the well-to-do. At the same time, 50% of his spending cuts for individuals would come from programs for the bottom fifth. Deep cuts are made in health and nursing home care for the elderly; student loans and veterans benefits are scaled back; and reductions in the Earned Income Tax Credit mean a tax increase that hurts low-income workers.

Particularly worrisome is that Speaker Gingrich wants to cut deeply not just health but also education and training programs—the very programs that mean greater opportunity and help those on the lower rungs of society get a leg up and improve their future job and income prospects. Most economists would agree that what we should be doing now is increasing programs for youth job